

PHARMACY IN THE TWIN TERRITORIES

PART 6 - MIAMI, INDIAN TERRITORY

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The northeastern Oklahoma town of Miami (Figure 1) has a history that begins in 1891 when town lots were made available by the Miami Townsite Company. The first of these town lots was purchased by William Lenox McWilliams (Figure 2), an 1891 graduate of the University of Louisville Medical Department. In that same year, McWilliams established the first drug store in Miami, known as the Alpha Pharmacy, in the office he built as one of the rooms at his residence.¹

Initially, drugs were dispensed to McWilliams' patients in his office/pharmacy. By 1895, McWilliams had saved enough money to build the McWilliams Opera House, a structure which became an icon of Miami and

housed the Alpha Pharmacy for several years (Figures 3 and 4). The building was completed in July of 1895. During his time in the drug business, McWilliams had several partners and competitors. The 1895 ERA Druggists Directory lists McWilliams and Gregory as proprietors of a drug store in Miami and another store operated by D. N. Clark. In 1895, James W. Smalley moved to Miami from Melrose, Cherokee County, Kansas, and became a partner with McWilliams in the Alpha Pharmacy. Another partner with McWilliams in about 1897 was Elbert Wesley Cooter. By 1899, McWilliams owned two stocks of drugs, one located in the Alpha Pharmacy and another in the City Drug Store.²

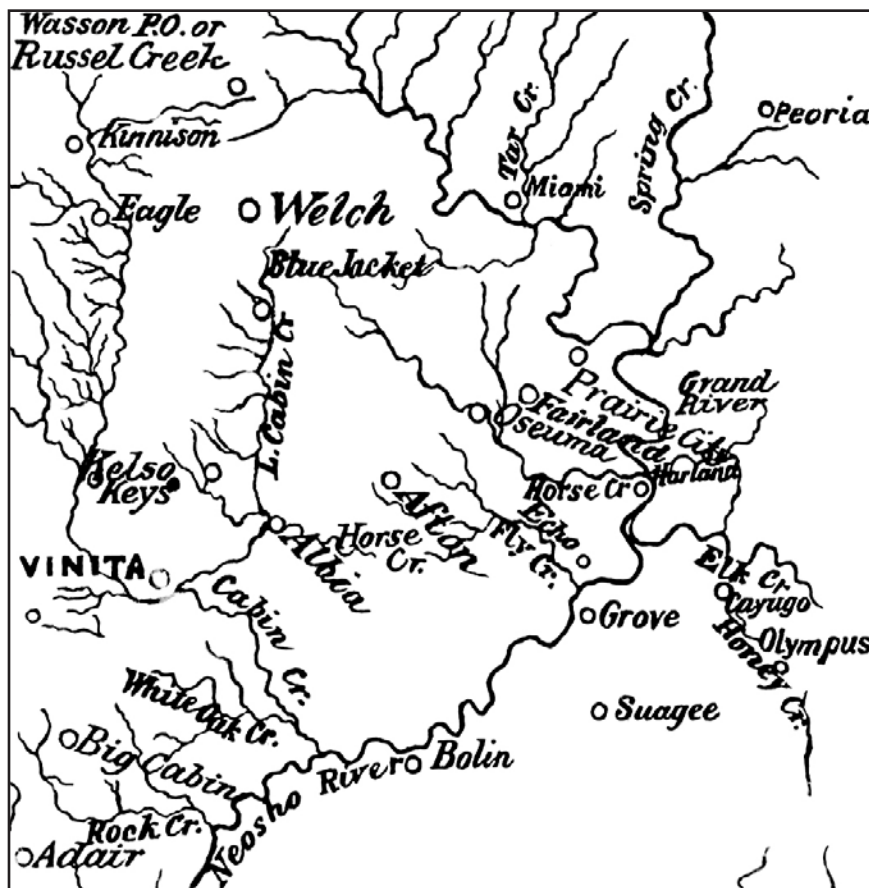


Figure 1. Northeastern Indian Territory, showing the location of Miami. Modified from an 1894 map at the United States Library of Congress.



Figure 2. William Lenox McWilliams. From Peeler, 1909 (Reference 1).



Figure 3. Miami street scene, ca. 1906. The easily recognizable McWilliams Opera House is on the left of the picture. From the author's collection.

Another early competitor of McWilliams was Loderick Matthews (Figures 5 and 6). In July of 1895, Matthews came to Miami after having operated drug stores at several locations in Arkansas, including Little Rock and Eureka Springs. He and his wife Alice operated the Matthews Pharmacy, also known as Central Drug Store, until they declared bankruptcy in 1910 and moved to Adair.³

Miami Drug Store

On Wednesday, July 26, 1899, Noel Sylvanus Sweeney traded his farm near Lamar in Barton County, Missouri, to McWilliams for the stock out of the City Drug Store and some Miami town lots. At the same time, Sweeney bought the O. J. Nichols building in which the drug store was located and, after adding new fixtures and



Figure 4. Miami street scene, ca. 1908. The McWilliams Opera House is on the left of the picture. From the author's collection.

paint, started operating as the Miami Drug Store in early August of that year. By the end of August, Sweeney hired Harry Meredith, a pharmacist working in Matthews Pharmacy, to fill prescriptions in the Miami Drug Store.⁴

Noel Sweeney was born on May 14, 1862, in Warren County, Kentucky, a son of Thomas Jefferson and Margaret (Johnson) Sweeney. His father died on September 6, 1869, and his mother married Gideon Floyd on September 29, 1873. In the same year that his mother remarried, young Noel Sweeney, at eleven years of age, struck out on his own, moving to Kansas and obtaining work herding cattle. At various times in his youth, Sweeney split rails and worked as a carpenter, plasterer, and stone mason. He was living in Hiawatha, Brown County, Kansas, when, on January 8, 1882, he married Anna Burchfield, a daughter of John William and Julia A. (Marcell) Burchfield.⁵

Noel and Anna Sweeney had four sons, three of whom were born in Kansas and survived to adulthood. In the 1890s, just before moving to Miami, the Sweeney family was living in Lamar where Noel was engaged in a variety



Figure 5. Loderick Matthews. From *The National Druggist*, 27 (February, 1897): 62.



Figure 6. Miami street scene, ca. 1910, showing Matthews Pharmacy on the left and the McWilliams Opera House down the street on the right. From the author's collection.

N. S. Sweeney's
DRUG - STORE
 Is Headquarters For
WALL - PAPER
 The Finest line in Northeast Territory.
 A Full Line Of
CENTURY PAINTS.
All Sizes Of
WINDOW GLASS
 DRINK DR. PEPPER,
 WHEAT AND IRON,
 Refreshing, Healthful, Invigorating and Aids
 Digestion.
 Served at Soda Fountain.
 A full line of Drugs and Sundries.
 West Side, Main Street Miami, Ind, Ter.

Figure 7. Advertisement by N. S. Sweeney. From *The Herald (Miami)*, May 3, 1901.

CHANGE IN BUSINESS.

Having purchased the Drug Stock of N. S. Sweeney we are very anxious to become personally acquainted with all the people of Miami and surrounding country. So we extend to every one a cordial invitation to visit our store and make yourself at home.

It is our intention to greatly increase our stock by adding a complete line of Books, Stationary and Wall Paper. And in our drug line we will carry nothing but the very best and purest of every thing. We will retain the services of Mr. Al Puryear, who is known as one of the best and most accurate prescription clerks in this part of the country.

If you are needing any thing in our line we respectfully solicit a part of your patronage. If not come and see us any way. Our motto is "Good goods and lowest prices."

Parrish & Caldwell
 Successors to N. S. Sweeney.

Figure 8. Notice by Parrish and Caldwell of the purchase of N. S. Sweeney's drug stock. From *The Herald (Miami)*, September 20, 1901.

of pursuits, including farming, merchandising, mining, and real estate. Noel's interest in medicine was the probable reason for his purchase of the drug store in Miami as well as for the entry of his oldest son, Roy, into the medical profession. For a period of time prior to becoming a physician, Roy worked in the drug store in Miami and another one located in nearby Ottawa.⁶

Noel Sweeney operated a typical drug store, carrying wall paper, paint, window glass, and installing a soda fountain (Figure 7). He joined the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association in 1901 and was given membership number 221. On April 18, 1905, his son Roy, who was working in the store while attending school, received pharmacist certificate number 625 from the Indian Territory Board of Pharmacy.⁷

Noel Sweeney sold the Miami Drug Store in September of 1901, about two months after completion of the "Sweeney Building," to the partnership of Eugene Marshall Parrish and Paul Herbert Caldwell, from Nevada, Vernon County, Missouri (Figure 8). Sweeney's pharmacist, Al Puryear, remained in his position for a short time after the store was bought by Parrish and Caldwell. In 1910, Puryear became an owner in a drug store in Pawhuska, Osage County, Oklahoma. Noel Sweeney remained in Miami for a few years engaging in various business enterprises, including dry goods as Sweeney & Sons and becoming a partner for a brief period of time in another drug store in town. In about 1905, he moved to New Mexico where he died on May 3, 1934.⁸


Parrish and Caldwell did not keep the Miami Drug name first applied to the store by Sweeney in 1899. Rather, the store was simply known by the name of Parrish & Caldwell, an extension of a similar store owned by the partners back in their hometown of Nevada. Paul Caldwell moved his family to Indian Territory in order to operate the store in Miami while Eugene Parrish remained in Missouri to manage the store in Nevada.⁹

Both Parrish and Caldwell were born in Missouri, the former being the older of the two. Eugene Parrish was born on December 24, 1859, a son of George W. and Emira (Marshall) Parrish. His younger brother, Emmet B. Parrish was a hardware merchant in Nevada, Missouri. Paul Caldwell was born on July 20, 1874, a son of Oliver Kemp and Mary Ann (Sterrett) Caldwell. The partnership between the two was established just

prior to the purchase of Sweeney's store in Miami.¹⁰

Parrish and Caldwell did not remain long in Miami. In April of 1903, Richard Finke came to Miami from Missouri looking for a drug store to buy. The announcement that Finke purchased the Parrish & Caldwell drug stock was made on May 15, 1903.

MIAMI DRUG CO.
RICHARD FINKE, Manager
Special attention given to physicians' prescriptions



PRICES THE LOWEST, QUALITY CONSIDERED.
**Window Glass, Paints, Wall Paper,
Toilet and Fancy Articles**
SODA FOUNTAIN
COLD DRINKS
ICE CREAM
MIAMI, - IND. TER.

Figure 9. Advertisement by Miami Drug Company. From *Miami Record-Herald*, July 13, 1906.

Finke used the original name of Miami Drug Company (Figures 9 and 10) during his tenure of ownership. The partnership between Parrish and Caldwell was eventually dissolved and they both moved to Texas where Parrish continued in the book business and Caldwell entered into real estate sales. Eugene Parrish died in Houston, Harris County, Texas, on March 25, 1950, and Paul Caldwell died in Galveston, Galveston County, Texas, on July 14, 1963.¹¹

Richard J. Finke was born in Hanover, Germany, on December 19, 1847, a son of George August and Louise (Mahn) Finke. He became a naturalized citizen after arriving in the United States in 1863. Soon after settling in Madison County, Illinois, Richard and his brother, August, became drug store proprietors in Collinsville, Illinois. In the mid-1880s, Richard along with his wife, Sophia (Knoebel), and young family moved to Lamar, Barton County, Missouri, where he became a partner in the Thomas and Finke drug store. In 1888, Richard bought out his partner and became sole proprietor of the store. By 1900, Richard had become interested in the mining industry and moved the family to Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri, where he was superintendent of a zinc mine. Richard and his family moved, in about



Figure 10. Interior view of the Miami Drug Company, ca. 1910. From the Dobson Museum, Miami, Oklahoma.



Figure 11. Moody Rudolph Tidwell. From the Dobson Museum, Miami, Oklahoma.

Magic Indian
CHILL TONIC
 is a home product
POSITIVELY GUARANTEED
To Cure Chills
 Manufactured and sold only by
The Alpha Pharmacy.
SHRIVER & TIDWELL, Proprietors.

Figure 12. Advertisement by Shriver and Tidwell for the Alpha Pharmacy in Miami. From *The Herald* (Miami), August 30, 1901.

1901, to Webb City, Jasper County, Missouri, where he again engaged in the drug business with his son, Richard McDonald Finke, who helped operate the store. In 1903, he purchased the Parrish & Caldwell store and moved the family to Miami.¹²

Both Richard J. and his son, Richard McDonald Finke, became licensed as pharmacists in the Indian Territory and in the state of Oklahoma. The Indian Territory Board of Pharmacy issued certificate number 89 to the father on October 18, 1904, and certificate number 926 to the son on October 17, 1906. Their respective certificate numbers issued by the Oklahoma State Board of Pharmacy were 1422 and 273. The Miami Drug Company was sold in 1920 to McCarty & Wolfe Drug Company from Joplin, Missouri. Richard J. Finke died in Miami on July 17, 1932. His wife Sophia died on September 27, 1938, and his son Richard McDonald on December 19, 1969.¹³

Alpha Pharmacy

In the early days of 1900, about six months after disposing of the City Drug Store stock, McWilliams sold the Alpha Pharmacy to the partnership of Ernest “Ern” E. Shriver and Moody Rudolph Tidwell (Figure 11). Shriver grew up in the Miami area and worked as a clerk in the Alpha Pharmacy for several years before becoming an owner in the store. Tidwell was a graduate of Northwestern College of Pharmacy in Chicago and

decided to move to Miami during a visit there with E. Allen Brewer, a friend from his hometown of Crab Orchard, Williamson County, Illinois. Tidwell brought with him expertise in the preparation of “Magic Indian Chill Tonic,” which became a staple product of the Alpha Pharmacy over the following few years (Figure 12).¹⁴

Ern Shriver was senior member of the Shriver and Tidwell partnership. He was born in Johnson County, Nebraska, on February 13, 1873, and moved to the Indian Territory region with his parents in 1882. His father, Richard M. J. Shriver, was born in Guernsey County, Ohio on January 13, 1843, and served the Union Army as a member of Company A, Seventy-eighth Ohio Infantry, during the American Civil War. Richard Shriver married Neoma G. Wilson, a daughter of Otha and Cassandra (Shrine) Wilson, in Guernsey County on October 15, 1865. They moved to Johnson County, Nebraska, in the spring of 1866.¹⁵

When the Richard Shriver family moved from Nebraska in 1882, they located first in Seneca, Newton County, Missouri. In the spring of 1885, they moved to the Quapaw Agency in the Indian Territory, where Richard was appointed an instructor in farming techniques for the local Native Americans. In August of 1891, the Shrivvers moved to Miami and built the second residence in the newly formed town. Ern soon became employed by McWilliams in the Alpha Pharmacy,



Figure 13. R. George Cunningham. From Miami Daily News-Record, April 29, 1959.

where he obtained several years of practical experience in pharmacy. In 1900, he was given membership number 108 in the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association. His certificate to practice pharmacy was number 242 issued on October 18, 1904, by the Indian Territory Board of Pharmacy. At the time of Oklahoma statehood, the Oklahoma State Board of Pharmacy gave Ern certificate number 805.¹⁶

In 1904, Tidwell sold his interest in the Alpha Pharmacy to R. George Cunningham (Figure 13) of Lamar, Barton County, Missouri, and the business eventually became the Shriver & Cunningham Rexall Drug Store. Cunningham was born on November 8, 1878, in Lamar, a son of the local druggist, George G. Cunningham. In 1901, he married Josephine Ashby and the couple moved, in 1904, to Miami. The Indian Territory Board of Pharmacy issued pharmacist certificate number 547 to R. George Cunningham on April 18, 1905, and the Oklahoma State Board of Pharmacy gave him pharmacist certificate number 161 at the time of statehood.¹⁷

R. George Cunningham invested extensively in the oil industry and became a partner in the Cunningham-Marks Oil Company. He continued in the oil business after the Shriver & Cunningham store was sold to

Martin Brown in February of 1915 and died in 1959. Ern Shriver died in 1916, the year after the sale to Brown.¹⁸

There were several other notable changes in the pharmacy environment of Miami in the early 1900s, probably initiated by an increase in population due to lead and zinc mining activities in the region. About the time that Shriver and Tidwell became proprietors of the Alpha Pharmacy, Noel Sweeney changed the name of the Miami Drug Store to the Miami Drug and Mercantile Company, reflecting an expansion of product lines. In the spring of 1901, Sweeney put in a soda fountain at about the same time as the one installed in the Alpha Pharmacy at its new location one door south of the previous quarters. These were the first soda fountains in the town that approximated 1,500 inhabitants at the time.¹⁹

Red Cross Pharmacy

In July of 1901, R. A. Waller of Sarcoxie, Jasper County, Missouri, moved his stock of drugs to Miami, establishing the Waller Drug Company (Figure 14). In mid-August of 1901, Waller traded his stock of drugs in Miami to Reverend Henry Clay Crowell for a similar stock of drugs in Joplin, Jasper County, Missouri. Crowell's son-in-law, George W. Hancock, had an interest in the store and helped in the operations. Crowell was a jeweler and Hancock in the furniture business in Joplin at the time. Both lived in Miami for brief periods while managing the Crowell Drug Store in town.²⁰

Several changes of ownership of the Crowell store occurred in 1902 and 1903, including the development of a partnership between Crowell and W. L. Johns. Crowell sold his interest to Noel Sweeney before February of 1902 and bought it back in June of that year. On June 20, 1902, J. C. Holland of Grove, Cherokee Nation, Indian Territory, was reported to have purchased the store, but refused to take ownership. By mid-July of that year, the interest of W. L. Johns in the store was purchased by J. J. Purdy of West Plains, Howell County, Missouri. In January of 1903, the store became owned by the partnership of Wynns and Surghnor, who renamed it the Red Cross Pharmacy. The Wynns and Surghnor Red Cross Pharmacy was short-lived. In mid-March of 1903, George W. Hancock bought the drug stock and sold it by month's

end to Wheeler Eugene Doan.²¹

Wheeler Doan was born on March 24, 1856, in Marietta, Washington County, Ohio. His parents, Richard and Emeline (Wright) Doane, were born in Ohio and his father enlisted as a private in Company K of the Second Ohio Heavy Artillery Regiment during the American Civil War. At least four of Richard's brothers also served in the Union army. Wheeler received his early education in Marietta and graduated from the local Phillips College in 1876. On January 1, 1878, he married Athalinda Coen and settled in Belle Valley, Noble County, Ohio, where he pursued a variety of occupations. By the mid-1880s, Wheeler was able to devote full-time to the study of medicine and he graduated from the Chicago College of Physicians and Surgeons (later the University of Illinois College of Medicine) on April 2, 1886. In that same year, he moved the family to Kansas where he established a medical practice. In about 1898, Doan moved to Miami to practice medicine.²²

In Miami, Doan set up his medical office in his residence on East Fourth Street. His early advertisements noted that he was a specialist in acute and chronic diseases and "All medicines furnished ready for use." In addition to claiming to provide permanent cures for sore eyes, indigestion, and chills and fever (Figure 15), Doan was the local agent for Quaker Bath Cabinets, the "medicated bath" for many ailments including rheumatism, sleeplessness, obesity, and skin diseases.²³

Soon after purchasing the Red Cross Pharmacy, Doan changed the name to Doan's Drug Store and, eventually, to Doan's Pharmacy (Figure 16). In June of 1903, he installed a soda fountain in the drug store. The sale of liquor at his soda fountain resulted in charges against him for violating the prohibition law of Indian Territory. He fled Miami in late February of 1905 to avoid being apprehended, but subsequently pled guilty to two charges of introducing alcohol into the territory. Doan's fine of \$100 and court costs was paid with money collected by Miami residents, who were unable to get the judge in the case to commute his sentence of thirty days in jail.²⁴

Many items from Doan's Pharmacy were sold at public auction on September 2, 1905. Meanwhile, his store space became occupied by Cooter & Wormington,

Go to
Waller Drug Co.

West side Main Street Second door north of corner
5th. & Main.

—FOR—

Pure Drugs and
Druggists Sundries.

Prescription Work a Specialty.

Home Merchants Agency Coupons issued here.
We solicit a share of your patronage.

R. A. Waller,
Proprietor.

Figure 14. Advertisement by R. A. Waller for Waller Drug Company. From *The Herald (Miami)*, August 9, 1901.

who named it the Palace Drug Store (Figure 17). The new proprietors advertised that they would operate a "straight, legitimate drug business."²⁵

Wheeler Doan continued his pharmacy and medical practices in Miami for several years after serving his jail term. His certificate, number 72, to practice pharmacy in Indian Territory was issued on October 18, 1904, and his license to practice medicine in the Indian Territory was obtained on October 26, 1906. In 1904, he joined the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association and was given membership number 455. At statehood, his pharmacist and physician certificate numbers became 221 and 752, respectively.²⁶

The Red Cross Drug Store name resurfaced in Miami at about the time that William Lenox McWilliams and Samuel Alexander "Alex" Lish became partners and purchased the Lowe Drug Store that was established in late December of 1909. The store changed hands several times before being bought by Wheeler Doan in April of 1915. As he had done before, Doan changed the name of the store to Doan's Pharmacy. Wheeler's nephew, Harry Russell Doan, who worked in the store, eventually became sole owner. Harry Doan retired in 1949 and sold the store to Harry T. Dean, who changed the name to the Medical Arts Pharmacy.²⁷

Wheeler Doan had a colorful career in Miami. His

My Chill Cure is a Sure Cure for
Chills Biliousness and Malarial Fever.
 My Stomache Remedy has no
 Equal for Disordered Stomachs.
My Eye Remedy Never Fails
 Why suffer longer if afflicted with either of
 these disorders when the remedy is sure and
 at prices within the reach of all.
Dr. W. E. Doan, M. D. Miami, I. T.

Figure 15. Advertisement by Wheeler Doan after his purchase of the Red Cross Pharmacy. From *Miami Republican*, August 4, 1904.

W. E. DOAN, M. D.
 =====
Physician & Surgeon,
 =====
Office Doan's Pharmacy
COR 4TH AND MAIN ST. MIAMI.
 =====
**Calls promptly answered, day or
 night.**

Figure 16. Advertisement by Wheeler Doan after changing the name of his pharmacy to Doan's. From *Miami Record-Herald*, January 6, 1905.

return to town in 1907 after serving a jail sentence for introducing alcohol was marked soon thereafter by revocation of his license to practice medicine on the basis of charges of fraud. His license was reinstated in 1913, but he was later charged with performing an illegal abortion. After his health began to fail, he moved from Miami to Arizona on February 15, 1920. He died in Phoenix on March 24, 1920.²⁸

Palace Drug Store

The Palace Drug Store, established on the site of Wheeler Doan's Pharmacy in 1905 by Andrew Marion Cooter and Frank Lonzo Wormington (Figure 18), was another of the Miami drug stores that underwent several ownership changes during its early years of existence. Cooter was a son of Elbert Wesley Cooter, who had been

a partner of W. L. McWilliams in the Alpha Pharmacy in the late nineteenth century. The elder Cooter provided the finances that made possible his son's participation with McWilliams in the pharmacy during his early days in Miami.²⁹

Andrew Cooter and his twin sister, Mary, were born on December 4, 1868, in Lewis County, Missouri. He attended public school in Columbus, Cherokee County, Kansas, where the family moved in 1880. His mother, Julia (Hamilton) Cooter, died in Columbus in 1895. The year before, Andrew completed a course of study in medicine at the University of Louisville, Kentucky. Andrew was enticed to move to Miami in the year of his mother's death to establish a partnership in the practice of medicine with his old friend, W. L. McWilliams. That partnership ultimately included operation of the Alpha Pharmacy.

Andrew Cooter's first marriage to Mamie Williams ended with her death in about 1899, the year that Noel Sweeney acquired the City Drug Store stock from McWilliams. In 1901, Cooter married Alice Moore, daughter of the proprietor of the Moore Hotel in

Miami. For health reasons, she spent much of her time with her father after his move to Colorado. Perhaps because of her illness, Cooter's reentry into the drug business with Wormington in 1905 was a short-lived venture. In August of 1905, just a few months after the opening of the Palace Drug Store, Cooter sold his interest to Wormington. Alice Cooter died in 1933 and, in the late 1930s, Andrew moved back to Columbus where he lived with his brother, Guy. He died in Columbus on August 15, 1940, of self-inflicted exsanguination.³⁰

Frank Wormington remained proprietor of the Palace Drug Store for about three years, selling it to George R. Bowles of Aurora, Lawrence County, Missouri, in 1908. Bowles sold the store to T. J. Copeland in 1911 (Figures 19 and 20). In the following year, Oscar C.

PALACE DRUG STORE

Has opened its doors with an entire change of proprietorship, both well known to the people of Miami and vicinity, who solicit a share of your patronage. The new proprietors propose to do a straight, legitimate drug business, and hope by prompt and courteous attention to the wants of the people to merit their trade in the line of drugs and druggists, paints, oils, glass, etc., etc.

Prescriptions Work a Specialty.

Palace Drug Store,

COR. 4TH & MAIN.

COOTER & WORMINGTON, Prop'rs



Figure 17. Early advertisement by Palace Drug Store. From *Miami Record-Herald*, March 31, 1905.

Figure 18. Frank Lonzo Wormington. From *Miami Daily News-Record*, December 24, 1957.

Hadley bought the Palace Drug Store and renamed it the Hadley Drug Company.³¹

Jerry Hubbard Salve Company

A unique feature of the history of pharmacy in Miami was the presence of the Reverend Jeremiah Hubbard (Figure 21). Known as "Uncle Jerry," he spent most of his life in the Indian Territory as a missionary for the Quaker church. He was born in Henry County, Indiana, on April 7, 1837, to Quaker parents. In 1858, he married Mary Sheward, who was born in Delaware. After their marriage, Jerry worked as a brick mason and taught school for a few years in Indiana. In the 1870s, the family moved to Cherokee County, Kansas, where Jerry began traveling among the native tribes and holding the "Grand River Monthly Meeting of Friends." In the mid-1890s, Hubbard organized the Friends Church in Miami and, in early 1900, the Hubbard family moved to town.³²

The Uncle Jerry Salve Company, consisting of Jerry Hubbard and Moody Tidwell, began extensively marketing Uncle Jerry Hubbard's Indian Salve (Figure 22), also known as "Car-Nur-Lee-Yea-Tea," in 1902. This product, for which the trade mark was registered on July 25, 1895, was said to be a "combination of eleven different herbs that have been used distinctly

as remedies by the Indian tribes in this section since the morning stars sang together." Additionally, the herbs were said to be "combined in the form of paste or salve like cold lard." The salve, which could either be rubbed onto the skin or ingested orally, was sold widely by Hubbard during his missionary travels and by a representative of the company, Nannie Lee Burns.³³

In 1932, the United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) declared that Uncle Jerry Hubbard's Indian Salve was a misbranded product, carrying fraudulent therapeutic claims, especially by its representation as an antiseptic agent. This declaration had no effect on Jerry Hubbard since he died in Miami on February 3, 1915.³⁴

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PALACE DRUG STORE.

G. R. Bowles, Prop.

Miami, Okla.

Sodas and Ice Creams. The place where they all go for Refreshments.

Drugs and Drug Sundries, Toilet Articles, Fancy Candies.

Figure 19. Advertisement for the Palace Drug Store by proprietor George R. Bowles. From *The Live Wire* (Miami), January 6, 1910.

P

ALACE
DRUG
STORE

Prescriptions and Recipes Accurately Filled

Cigars, Tobacco, Pure Drugs, Patent Remedies

Fancy and Toilet Articles. Most Popular Drinks at Our Fountain

T. J. Copeland, Prop

Cor. Fourth and Main

Figure 20. Advertisement for the Palace Drug Store by proprietor T. J. Copeland. From *Miami Record-Herald*, March 11, 1911.



Figure 21. Jeremiah Hubbard. From *Jeremiah Hubbard*, 1913 (Reference 32).

Uncle Jerry Hubbard's INDIAN SALVE

TRADE MARK

Car-Nur-Lee-Yea-Tee

REGISTERED JULY 25, 1905.

Figure 22. Advertisement by Jeremiah Hubbard. From *Miami Record-Herald*, December 3, 1909.

Notes and References

¹ Historical aspects of the start of Miami can be found in Risdon Moore Odell, *A Pen Picture of Miami, Indian Territory*. (Miami, Press of the Miami Republican, November, 1902) and Velma Nieberding, *The History of Ottawa County*. (Marceline, Missouri, Walsworth Publishing Company, 1983). For biographical information regarding W. L. McWilliams, the reader is referred to Carl K. Buckner, Compiler and Editor, *Profiles of Oklahoma Pharmacy, Volume 1* (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Pharmacists Association, 2008): 147-148; Luther B. Hill, *A History of the State of Oklahoma, Volume 2*. (Chicago, Lewis Publishing Company, 1910): 286-287; John Downing Benedict, *Muskogee and Northeastern Oklahoma, Volume 3*. (Chicago, S. J. Clarke Publishing Company, 1922): 438-440; *Miami News-Record*, April 7, 1932; and Interview Number 5265, Mrs. W. L. McWilliams, Indian-Pioneer History Project, April 12, 1937. The image of McWilliams in Figure 2 is from A. J. Peeler, *the Standard Blue Book of Oklahoma, 1910-1911*. (Oklahoma City, A. J. Peeler and Company, Publishers and Proprietors, 1909): 126.

² Information about construction of the McWilliams Opera House was found in *The Afton News*, January 25, 1895, and *The Cherokee Champion* (Vinita), April 24, 1895, and July 3, 1895. The 1898 ERA Druggists Directory does not mention McWilliams, but lists E. W. Cooter and L. Matthews as Miami drug store owners. It is possible that D. N. Clark owned the City Drug Store and sold its drug stock to McWilliams in 1899. James W. Smalley died in 1901 and his obituary mentions that he was associated with McWilliams for several years in the drug business. *The Herald* (Miami), November 15, 1901.

³ A profile of Loderick Matthews can be found in Buckner, *Profiles of Oklahoma Pharmacy, Volume 1*, pp. 142-144.

⁴ The trade between McWilliams and Sweeney was announced in *Miami Record*, July 28, 1899. The first advertisement by Sweeney for the Miami Drug Store appeared in *Miami Record*, August 4, 1899. The announcement that Harry Meredith started working for Sweeney was published in *Miami Record*, August 25, 1899.

⁵ Biographical information about N. S. Sweeney was obtained from United States census records, the "Irish" family file at Rootsweb.com, Kansas Marriage Records, Kentucky Marriage Records, New Mexico Death Records, and D. C. Gideon, *Indian Territory*. (Chicago, The Lewis Publishing Company, 1901): 882-883.

⁶ Roy M. Sweeney graduated from the St. Louis College of Physicians and Surgeons, where he was president of his graduating class. *The St. Louis Medical Review*, 54 (October 6, 1906): 319. Roy practiced medicine in Sapulpa, where he died October 18, 1935. *The Sapulpa Herald*, October 21, 1935.

⁷ Membership and registration information was obtained from the Proceedings of the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association, 1906, and the Registration Book of the Board of Pharmacy of Indian Territory, respectively.

⁸ Completion of the Sweeney Building was announced in *The Herald* (Miami), July 19, 1901. Notice of the sale of Sweeney's drug store to Parrish and Caldwell was published in the *Miami Record*, September 19, 1901, and the opening of Sweeney's clothing store in *The Herald* (Miami), July 18, 1902. The new drug store in Pawhuska established by the partnership of James

Alfred Puryear and W. C. Owen was reported in *Meyer Brothers Druggist*, 31 (December, 1910): 65. The New Mexico death certificate for Noel Sweeney gives the place of his death as Hot Springs, Sierra County, New Mexico.

⁹ Information about Parrish and Caldwell was obtained from *History of Vernon County, Missouri* (St. Louis, Brown & Company, 1887): 492-493; *ibid.*, 678-679; *ibid.*, 901-902; J. B. Johnson, Editor-in-Chief, *History of Vernon County Missouri, Volume 1* (Chicago, C. F. Cooper & Company, 1911): 947-949; Texas Death Certificates, and United States census records. The purchase of the drug stock of N. S. Sweeney by Parrish and Caldwell was announced in *The Herald* (Miami), September 20, 1901.

¹⁰ The 1900 United States census shows Paul Caldwell living with his parents and working as a clerk in Nevada. Eugene Parrish was listed in the same census as a book dealer in Nevada, Missouri.

¹¹ The arrival of Richard Finke in Miami looking for a drug store to buy was noted in *The Herald* (Miami), April 27, 1903. The announcement of the sale of the Parrish and Caldwell Drug Company to Richard Finke was announced in *Miami Record*, May 15, 1903, and that Finke took charge of the store in *Miami Record*, June 19, 1903. Activities of Parrish and Caldwell in Texas were found in the United States census records and their Texas death certificates.

¹² Information about Richard Finke was obtained from a relative, Robert W. Finke; United States census records; *The National Druggist* 12 (June 15, 1888): 231; *Miami Daily News Record*, July 18, 1932; and pharmacist files in the Archives and Records Division of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

¹³ Pharmacist certificate information was obtained from the Registration Book of the Board of Pharmacy of Indian Territory and Annual Report of the Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy, 1909. Announcement of the sale of the Miami Drug Company was published in the *Miami Daily Record-Herald*, January 11, 1920. Death information was obtained from obituaries published in the *Miami Daily News Record*, July 18, 1932, September 28, 1938, and December 19, 1969.

¹⁴ The sale of the Alpha Pharmacy to Shriver and Tidwell was announced in *The Miami Record*, February 9, 1900. A profile of the Alpha Pharmacy of Shriver and Tidwell was published in Risdon Moore Odell, *A Pen Picture of Miami, Indian Territory, and Tributary Lands*. (Miami, Press of the Miami Republican, 1902): 39-40. Biographical information about Moody Tidwell can be found in Buckner, *Profiles of Oklahoma Pharmacy, Volume 1*, p. 207. Another specialty of the Alpha Pharmacy was "Tidwell's Morning Glories." This product was claimed to be good for "the most obstinate cases of Malaria" when combined with Magic Indian Chill Tonic. *The Weekly Herald* (Miami), September 29, 1900.

¹⁵ Biographical information about E. E. Shriver was obtained from United States census records; D. C. Gideon, 1901, pp. 645-647; and *Miami Record-Herald*, April 7, 1916.

¹⁶ Membership and registration information was obtained from the Proceedings of the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association, 1906, the Registration Book of the Board of Pharmacy of Indian Territory, and the Annual Report of the Oklahoma State Board of Pharmacy, 1909.

¹⁷ The exact date of the sale by Tidwell to Cunningham is not known with certainty due to the absence of key newspapers. The

year 1904 as that in which the change of ownership occurred was noted in the obituaries of Ern Shriver in the *Miami Record-Herald*, April 7, 1916, and Moody Tidwell in the *Miami Daily News-Record*, August 19, 1948. The obituary for R. George Cunningham, *Miami Daily News-Record*, April 29, 1959, notes that he came to Miami in 1904. Pharmacist certificate numbers were found in the Registration Book of the Board of Pharmacy of Indian Territory and the Annual Report of the Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy, 1909.

¹⁸ The sale of the Shriver & Cunningham drug store to Martin Brown and A. H. Kimberly of Bentonville, Benton County, Arkansas, was announced in the *Miami Record-Herald*, February 19, 1915. Brown became principal proprietor and sold the store to the Jackson Drug Company of Joplin and Webb City, Missouri in 1917. *Miami Record-Herald*, July 13, 1917. Ern Shriver worked for a time in the Red Cross Drug Store at Commerce after the store was sold to Brown, but died unexpectedly on April 2, 1916, leaving no descendants. His death was reported in the *Miami Record-Herald*, April 7, 1916. R. George Cunningham died alone at his Miami home in the evening hours of April 28, 1959, or the morning hours of the following day. His wife Josephine died in Miami on November 16, 1957.

¹⁹ The name change for Miami Drug Store was announced in *The Miami Record*, March 9, 1900. The move of the Alpha Pharmacy enabled the First National Bank to be placed on the corner in the McWilliams Opera House. *Miami Record*, March 22, 1901. Reports of soda fountains installed in the Alpha Pharmacy and Sweeney's Drug Store were printed in *Miami Record*, March 29, 1901, and *The Herald (Miami)*, April 19, 1901, respectively.

²⁰ Notice that R. A. Waller established a new drug store in town was published in *The Herald (Miami)*, July 12, 1901. The exchange of stores between Waller and H. C. Crowell was reported in *The Herald (Miami)*, August 23, 1901.

²¹ The *Miami Record* of February 21, 1902, referred to the store as belonging to Sweeney & Johns. *The Herald (Miami)*, June 6, 1902, reported that H. C. Crowell bought his interest in the store back from Sweeney. The reports that J. C. Holland of Grove bought the store, but refused to take ownership were published in *Miami Record*, June 20, 1902, and *The Herald (Miami)*, June 27, 1902, respectively. The report of J. J. Purdy's purchase of W. L. Johns interest in the store was found in *Miami Record*, July 25, 1902. A notice of the sale of the store by Crowell was placed in *Miami Record*, January 9, 1903, and an advertisement by the Wynns and Surghnor Red Cross Pharmacy appeared in the same newspaper of January 23, 1903. The *Miami Record*, on March 13, 1903, noted that Hancock purchased the store from Wynns and Surghnor and, on March 27, 1903, that Doan bought the drug stock.

²² Biographical information about Wheeler Doan was obtained from United States census records; D. C. Gideon, 1901, pp. 721-722; Alfred Alder Doane, *The Doane Family*. (Boston, Alfred Alder Doane, 1902): 353-354; physician and pharmacist files in the Archives and Records division of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries; and *Miami Daily Record-Herald* issues of March 24 and March 25, 1920. By the time of the 1880 census, Wheeler Doan had dropped the e from the end of his surname.

²³ *Miami Record*, August 25, 1899.

²⁴ Doan's soda fountain was announced in *ibid.*, June 12, 1903. Reports that Doan had fled Miami and that his son Charles was

held under \$200 bail for aiding Wheeler's escape were published in *Miami Record-Herald* issues of March 3 and March 10, 1905, respectively. Collection of money by local residents to pay Doan's fine was reported in *ibid.*, February 8, 1907.

²⁵ Notice of the public auction of Doan Pharmacy items was placed in *Miami Record-Herald*, August 25, 1905. The announcement that a drug store was soon to be opened by Cooter and Wormington was made in *ibid.*, March 17, 1905.

²⁶ Indian Territory pharmacy membership and registration information obtained from the Proceedings of the Indian Territory Pharmaceutical Association, 1906, and the Registration Book of the Board of Pharmacy of Indian Territory, respectively. State license numbers were obtained from the Annual Report of the Oklahoma Board of Pharmacy, 1909, and physician files in the Archives and Records division of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries.

²⁷ John W. Lowe's move to Miami from Holdenville in the fall of 1909 was reported in *Miami Record-Herald* issues of November 19 and 26 and December 3, 1909. An advertisement for the Lowe Drug Company, which also appears to have carried the name of the Red Cross Pharmacy, was published in *ibid.*, January 7, 1910. The purchase by McWilliams and Lish was noted in *ibid.*, April 22, 1910. The new proprietors of the store, as reported in *The Live Wire (Miami)*, October 11, 1912, and *Miami Record-Herald*, October 18, 1912, were James W. Adams and Quinton Q. Quigg. Adams and Quigg started a branch of the Red Cross Drug Store in Hattonville (Commerce) as reported in *ibid.*, December 26, 1913. W. L. McWilliams was reported in *ibid.*, January 16, 1914, to have bought the interest of J. W. Adams in the Red Cross Pharmacy. The brothers Robert H. and F. E. Miller, originally from Kentucky, were announced as the new owners of the store in *ibid.*, June 26, 1914. The announcement that Wheeler Doan bought the Red Cross Drug Store was carried in *ibid.*, April 23, 1915. Information regarding Harry R. Doan was obtained from pharmacist files in the Archives and Records division of the Oklahoma Department of Libraries, his obituary in the *Miami Daily News-Record* of December 26, 1941, and the *Midwestern Druggist* 26 (July, 1951): 26, 57.

²⁸ The *Miami Record-Herald* of October 17, 1913, reported that the court restored Doan's license to practice medicine after it had been revoked on October 12, 1911, for being found guilty of obtaining his license by fraud. *The Daily Oklahoman*, July 16, 1914, noted that his medical license was again revoked on the basis of having performed an illegal abortion. The *Miami Record-Herald* of April 23, 1915 reported that abortion case against Doan was dismissed. The same issue of the *Miami Record-Herald* carried the notice that Doan had purchased the Red Cross Drug Store. Wheeler Doan's death was reported in *Miami Daily Record-Herald* issues of March 24 and March 25, 1920.

²⁹ A biographical profile of F. L. Wormington can be found in Carl K. Buckner, Compiler and Editor, *Profiles of Oklahoma Pharmacy*, Volume 2 (Oklahoma City, Oklahoma Pharmacists Association, 2010): in press. Biographical information about A. M. Cooter was obtained from United States census records; D. C. Gideon, 1901, pp. 933-934; Nathaniel Thompson Allison, Editor and Compiler, *History of Cherokee County, Kansas, and Representative Citizens*. (Chicago, Biographical Publishing Company, 1904) as transcribed by Carolyn Ward and accessed

September, 2010, at <http://skyways.lib.ks.us/genweb/archives/cherokee/1904/bios/cooterew.html#B252.01>; R. M. Odell, Pen Picture, 1902, p. 44; and his obituary in the Columbus, Kansas, newspaper The Modern Light, August 22, 1940.

³⁰ The report of the sale of Cooter's interest in the Palace Drug Store to F. L. Wormington was placed in the Miami Record-Herald, August 11, 1905. Alice Cooter's illness in Colorado was reported in *ibid.*, August 25, 1905. Cooter devoted the remainder of his career to the practice of medicine, becoming Miami City Physician (*ibid.*, April 27, 1906) and an officer in the Ottawa County Medical Society (*ibid.*, December 21, 1917). Reports of Andrew Cooter's suicide were published in the Columbus (KS) Daily Advocate, August 15, 1940; the Miami Daily News-Record, August 16, 1940; and The Modern Light (Columbus, KS), August 22, 1940.

³¹ Purchase of the Palace Drug Store by George Bowles was announced in Miami Record-Herald, December 18, 1908. Sale of the store to T. J. Copeland was noted in *ibid.*, March 10, 1911. Hadley's purchase of the Palace Drug Store was reported in Miami Record-Herald, March 22, 1912. A history of the T. J. Hadley family can be found in Oklahoma Pharmacist, 78 (Number 1, 2010): 20-28.

³² Biographical information about Jeremiah Hubbard was obtained from United States census records; Jeremiah Hubbard, Forty Years Among the Indians. (Miami, OK, Phelps Printers,

1913); Jeremiah Hubbard, Grand River Monthly Meeting of Friends. (Carthage, MO, Press Book and Job Printing House, 1886); Jeremiah Hubbard, A Teacher's Ups and Downs From 1858 to 1879. (Richmond, IN, Palladium Steam Printing House, 1879); and Miami Record-Herald, February 5, 1915. The Miami Record of March 30, 1900, reported that Uncle Jerry "moved his family to the southwest part of town." The Herald (Miami) issue of April 5, 1901, noted that Friends Church was organized in the town "6 or 7 years ago" and that Jerry moved to Miami in 1900.

³³ The Miami Record of July 11, 1902, noted that a sample of Hubbard's salve was delivered to the newspaper office and that the Jerry Hubbard Salve Company, consisting of Hubbard and Tidwell, was manufacturing the product. Hubbard's travels to Illinois and Indiana and his sale of the salve along the way were noted in *ibid.*, December 26, 1902, and *ibid.*, May 29, 1903. As reported in Miami Record-Herald issues of May 10 and June 21, 1912, and October 23, 1914, Nannie Lee Burns, a local teacher, traveled to several locations in the region selling Hubbard's salve.

³⁴ The Journal of the American Medical Association, 101 (July, 1933): 299, reported the FDA declaration about Uncle Jerry's salve. Jerry Hubbard's obituary and funeral services were carried in Miami Record-Herald issues of February 5 and February 12, 1915.